The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,852.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... " 28 0
" including postage... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under ..... Rs. 5 0
First insertion ..... " 2 8
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th,
" Kurrachee .... | " Bushire ....
" Guadur .... | " Linga .....
" Muscut .... | " Bunder Abbas.
" Bunder Abbas. | " Muscat .....
" Linga .... | " Guadur .....
" Bushire .... | " Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ... | Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

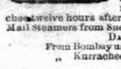
From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
" Carwar	15	" Beniapatam	15
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cannanore	18	" Coconada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	24
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	29	" Galle	
" Galle	27	" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry		" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	29
" Coconada	29	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	1
" Beniapatam	30	" Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150, H. P., Commander J. Mathews, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

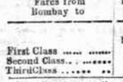
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government)—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dharamtur.	Oorun	Uolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class.....	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dharamtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M. and Dharamtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "SUMATRA," (2,201 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain E. P. G. Brown, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 29th Feb., at 3 P. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 27th. It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 29th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 26th February 1868.

THE First Class Steamer "PHLEGX," Walter Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor	Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1868.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taussey, on MONDAY, the 2nd March at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for COCRIN, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry and Cochin.—

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement with H. M's Government to sail on 5th March 1868.

MESSRS GREEN'S FAVORITE passenger Ship "WINDSOR CASTLE." W. Broughton Price, Commander. For Freight or passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Capt. Pryce.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To Sail about the end of the Month.

THE A I Ship "QUORN," Captain E. Rice, 1228 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Ship *Quorn*.

Bombay, 22nd February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KHANDEISH to sail about 25th February.
HYDRABAD " " 26th March.
DHARWAR " " 25th "

THE above A I Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MONTROSE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Montrose*.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Fleur de Lis."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompained with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus*.

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABJAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	" 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	" 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks.....		" 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	" 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	16	" 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		" 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	" 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	" 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	" 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	" 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	7	" 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	" 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.....	"	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	"	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	"	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot "	"	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot "	"	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	"	3
Guyots West End.....	"	2
The Royal Courier Bag	"	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	"	12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	"	3 " 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	"	18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric "	"	14 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched "	"	16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	"	10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	"	16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	"	6 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	"	14 " 20
Gold Scarf Rings.....	"	8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. ..	"	2 " 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	"	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats. ..	"	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	"	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted.....		4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

LOST,—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, between Messrs. Bennett's Auction Rooms, Forbes Street, and the London Hotel, a heavy GOLD RING, with large Diamond set in four pieces of black enamels A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to the finder on returning it to Mr. P. Horwitz, at the London Hotel.

NOTICE to Shipmasters and dealers at Military Outstations.—Superior Fresh American TOBACCO imported direct from the United States. For sale at

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for filling in Contract No. 3 Moody Bay with Sand and Moorum.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Ex. Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following SHARES in the Company on which the 3rd Call and interest have not been paid are hereby absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

Nos. 384, 429, 908, 1443, 1737, 1738, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th February, 1868.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from Office under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornamentsjust unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, just arrived by Ship *Logouhawwa*, BEEF, PORK, FLOUR, PAINT OIL. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1868.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—A further DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. will be paid to Creditors, having admitted claims, on and after the 2ND MARCH next. Vouchers relative to the respective claims must be produced at the time of application for dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P. M.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February 1868.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 29th inst., and on MONDAY the 2nd of March.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distauce from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.

Atropized Gelatine Discs.

Calabarized do.

Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if absorbed through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.

Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis F. B.

Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.

Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.

5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a very *important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the Meeting of the Shareholders of the East India Bank, advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of March next, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, when the Liquidators will submit their accounts of the Liquidation up to the 31st day of January last with a Report thereon.

A proposal for the purchase of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities will also be submitted for the consideration of Shareholders.

Particulars or the proposal will be furnished to Registered Shareholders on application at the Bank's Office.

BYRAMJI CURSETJI GHANDY,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th February, 1868.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby, at the request of the Chairman of the said Justices, give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Secretary Wedderburn, No. 16 dated 27th January 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace on the subject of introducing a Bill to amend Section 39 of the Bombay Act No. 11. of 1865, so as to render all Carts and Hackeries using the City Roads, whether plying for hire or not, liable to the Wheel Tax, and on the subject of the increase of the Tax on Labour Carts.

2. A letter from Captain Baker, R. E., Secretary to Government, No. 222 dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Memorial from the Justices to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying to be relieved from bearing any expense on account of the construction of the Overbridges.

3. A letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 205 dated 25th January 1868, sanctioning the Loan to be raised on the Security of House Rate.

4. A letter from Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 20th January 1868, on the subject of the Municipal Assignment for Primary Education in the City of Bombay.

5. A letter from the Solicitors to the Justices of the Peace, dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of a case submitted by them to Mr. White, and of his opinion thereon, as to the power of Justices to entrust to a Finance Committee the powers of sanction contemplated by Section 7 of the Finance Committee's Report.

6. A letter from Crustnajee Rugoonathjee Patell and others, dated 22nd January 1868, enclosing correspondence complaining of the non-supply of Vehar Water to Ghorupdavie Village.

7. A letter from Captain Hancock, No. 3 dated 11th February 1868, submitting to the Worshipful Bench the Report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the question of the salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer for 1868.

8. Two Extracts from the proceedings of the Municipal Finance Committee on the 25th January and on the 11th February 1868, forwarded by the Chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee to the Clerk of the Peace for Circulation to the Justices.

9. A Statement of Collections Rates, Taxes, Fees, &c., made during the month of January 1868.

10. A Statement showing the redistribution by the Municipal Commissioner of the Budget Grants for 1868.

11. The following Contracts notified by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 32 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—

1. Contract for Nowrojee Hill New Road.
2. Contract for Fort Market.
3. Contract for Forras Roads.
4. Contract for Mody Bay Latrine.
5. Two Contracts for Stores.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay,
Bombay, Town Hall, 19th February 1868.

NOTICES.

PIANO.—JUST LANDED per "BRITISH NATION." PIANOS, SEMI-GRAND PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to wholesale purchasers and Medical Practitioners.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS, HAVANNA CIGARS in boxes of 100 each. Also Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WESTPHALIAN HAMS, & BRUNSWICK SAUSAGES in Tins.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE! PORT WINE.—Just Imported direct from OPORTO, a consignment of excellent OLD PORT WINE at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Mr. J. NEUBERG begs to draw especial attention to the above.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

R. FELL AND SON, AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE KIRKEE ROAD.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Auction at their Rooms in East Street (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th proxime, that very desirable property known as "RIVERSIDE," on the Kirkee Road, built by the late Mr. E. I. Howard, purchased and improved by Mr. M. H. Scott, and at present occupied by Capt. T. N. Holberton, R. A. The house is large and commodious, the stabling and out-buildings of a very superior description, and the compound reaches from the front to the Bunks of the Moota River. The House is furnished. The house and Furniture will be sold together. A list of the Furniture can be seen at our Rooms.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

Property on view from 24th instant.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 17th February, 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine-trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Labelled & Branded...Rs.	30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ... "	25	" 13½
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ... "	21	" 11½
" 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ... "	18	" 10
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ... "	16	" 9
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ... "	15	" 8½
" 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ... "	13	"
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ... "	20	"

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	"	26
Macon; ditto	"	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	"	31	" 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	"	26	" 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	"	31	" 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	"	34	" ...
" " Braunberger, do.....	"	26	" ...
Hock, " Johannisberger	"	36	" ...
" " Forster Traminer	"	34	" ...
" " Rudesheimer, do.....	"	26	" ...
" " Hocheimer, do.....	"	23	" ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	"	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.....	"	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry. ..	"	22
do " 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	"	22
do " 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry.....	"	22
do " 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry.....	"	18
do " 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.....	"	15
Marsala, Virgin.....	"	15
Madeira, East India.....	"	33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...Rs.	24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine.. "	20	" 11

SPIRITS.

*These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Market opened with a pretty good demand for Elphinstones, which rose from 555 to 570, and closed at 560; New do. 70; United Victorias 960; Port Cannings 275. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 prshare
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 to 64 p. s.
1,000,000	400	270	....	Ditto Ditto New	28 pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	100 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	68 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	135 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted' Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Bk.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	129 40 1
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	60 (nl.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,200	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,250 per shar
260,000	2,500	2,500	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	600 per share
380,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.. ..	2,525 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,900 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Vicgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co...	529 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	29 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Frere Land Co. ..	130 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	8% quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Maxagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 per share
.....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Port Canning... ..	275 per share
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co. ..	960 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks... ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10¾ to 1150 9/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do. ..	10¾d. 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta....	At sight	100.
Do.	30 days' sight ..	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¾.
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	100¼.
China..	60 days' sight ..	1 dis.
		216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.. ..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	94
.. ..	1842-48	
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	105
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	 10-4
Spanish Dollars	 325
Carolus Dollars	 290
Mexican Dollars..	 320
German Crowns	 310
Five-Franc Pieces	 283
Silver	 108-8
Gold Leaf	 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English.. ..	 10-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	..	170 to 175
Akote	.. ..	..	
Khandeish... ..	.. ..	..	
Barsee	.. ..	..	165 to 170
Dholleras ..	.. ..	..	
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	195 to 200
Broach	.. ..	..	205 to 207
Veeravul	.. ..	..	165 to 170
Vingorla	.. ..	..	190 to 195
Compta	.. ..	..	190 to 195
Dharwar Sawginee	.. ..	..	200 to 205
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	225 to 228
Akote	.. ..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	230 to 232
Dholleras ..	.. ..	..	215 to 220
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	
Ready Sales...	...	...	800 Candies
For delivery	...	...	500 ,,
Market quiet.			

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, FEB. 19.

Government Securities.—The market was flat; the business reported was altogether trifling at the following prices: 4 per cents at Rs. 6-4 to 6-5 discount, and one lot of Rs. 25,000, for instant delivery, at Rs. 7-9 discount; 5 per cents of 1866-67 at Rs. 9-0 to 8-8 premium, and some 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 9-0 premium.

Orders to purchase for Bank of Bengal shares were executed at Rs. 1,781½.

Upwards of 100 shares in the National Bank sold at Rs 130 each.

A sale of Agra Bank B. shares was made at Rs. 105.

Two or three transactions in Bengal Coal Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 1,200 per Share.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares were bought, for an order, at Rs. 42

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 290, 292½ and 295 for cash, exclusive of the overdue calls, and a time-bargain contract, for a large number, was made at Rs. 30-, likewise exclusive of the calls, for delivery in one month.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—FEB. 25.

Woodcock, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, on sick leave, from Bolaram.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10
By Overland Route	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Feb. 25	Baroda(s)	Haselwood	Suez 13, and Aden 18 Feb.
	Cardross	———	Clyde, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 25	Victoria	Meyer	Rangoon.
	Morning Star....	Morcan	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Sawely Chinkow*, Bosse, to Rangoon.
Ship *Penelope*, Amaric, to Malabar Coast.
Ship *Krishna*, Lemon, to Juddah.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE two next Overland Mails, per P & O., Company's Steam packet, will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—

Saturday, 29th February 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 3 P.M. after-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona by Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Post on the W. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered letters and dunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M and from noon 2 to 5 P.M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China			
Ceylon			
Penang	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat			
Persian Gulf	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Bussorah			
Bagdad			
Aunaghery			
Vingorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY, PART I.

OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

CONTENTS:—

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

LIST OF JUSTICES,
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL D. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.

MEETING OF THE BENCH.

Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.

Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

Published with the co-operation of the Municipal Commr.

PRICE Rs. 12 PER ANNUM.

Bombay, Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½.

ALSO,

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOW READY.

THIRD EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

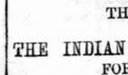
MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* CALICUT, COCHIN, AND MADRAS.



THE fast-sailing Steamer "MANCHESTER," (250), Captain TIDALL, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY the 2nd March 1868 with Passengers and Cargo. Application for Freight or Passage to be made to the undersigned, Fort Market.

SORABJEE WALLJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

TO BE LET, an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Camatcepoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs HEERALALL & Co., at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MARTABAN," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1868. Agent of Ship *Martaban*.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from MONDAY the 2nd March 1868, Goods for delivery in Oomrawuttee, which is five miles from Badnaira Railway Station, will be received at any of the Company's Stations.

For this extra service 1 anna and 6 pies per maund will be added to the existing rates.

An Office for the receipt of Goods to be forwarded by rail will be opened in Oomrawuttee.

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 25th February 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row West, on WEDNESDAY the 4th March at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1867.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 26TH FEBRUARY to 4TH MARCH inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE for the past half year ending 31st December 1867, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY the 4th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to 4TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
Secretaries.

ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 6th March next, at 3 P.M., at the Association's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts made up to 31st December 1867, and the Report of the Liquidators.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Association will be kept CLOSED from THIS DATE to 6TH MARCH inclusive.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, to purchase, DIVING APPARATUS. Forward Particulars and Price to the Storekeeper's Office G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight		1/10 3/4	per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	1/10 5/8	do.
,,	3	do.	1/10 9/16	do.
,,	2	do.	1/10 ½	do.
,,	1	do.	1/10 7/16	do.
,,	Demand		1/10 3/8	do.
On Provincial Towns in England, Scotland, Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company Bank.			1/10 5/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 25th February 1868.

ART EXHIBITION.—WEDNESDAY, 3 to 7 P.M.; FRIDAY 3 to 7 P.M.—Admission to Season Ticket-holders *free*, and to others at Rupees 5 each: Children *half price*.

A Band will be in attendance at 4-30, and the Room will be lighted with Gas from 6 to 7.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary to the Art Exhibition Committee.

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

THE ART EXHIBITION will remain open for a fortnight from MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH.—TO OPEN AT 4 P.M.—Admission by season tickets only.

TUESDAY, 25TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Admission by season tickets only.

From 3 P.M. to Sunset admission for native ladies Rs. 2. Children at half price. Holders of season tickets will be admitted if accompanying native ladies.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

From 3 to 7 P.M. for season ticket holders and by payment at the door of Rs. 5. Children at half price.

THURSDAY, 27TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 3 P.M. to Sunset. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

FRIDAY, 28TH.—As on WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY, 29TH.—As on THURSDAY.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.E. SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE ABOVE SOCIETY IN AID OF THE ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND, ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT, AT 9 O'CLOCK, AT FRAMJEE HALL, BREACH CANDY,

which has been kindly placed at the Society's disposal for the occasion.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

No. 1.—GLEE	Awake Æolian Lyre	J. Danby.
No. 2.—DUET	Ah Perdona al primo affetto...	Mozart.
No. 3.—SONG	Air de Galathée ...	Victor Massé.
No. 4.—SOLO, FLUTE.....	Fantaisie Brilliante.	T. Boehm.
No. 5.—CHORUS WITH SOLO	Daughter of Error	Sir H. R. Bishop.
No. 6.—SOLO, PIANO FORTE	Rondo Capriciosо	Mendelssohn.
No. 7.—SACRED SONG.....	Nazareth	Gounod.
No. 8.—CHORUS from the "May Queen."	Wake with a Smile O Month of May.	W.S. Bennett

PART II.

No. 1.—SERENADE	Awake the Starry Midnight Hour.	Mendelssohn.
No. 2.—SOLO, PIANO FORTE	"Robert, toi que J'aime"	Mayer beer, arranged by Prudent.
No. 3.—RECIT. & AIR...	"Giunse Alfin il momento." "Deh Vieni non tardar"	Mozart.
No. 4.—GLEE	"Orpheus with his Lute"	Macfarren.
No. 5.—SONG	My mother bids me bind my Hair.	Haydn.
No. 6.—QUARTET.....	"Integer Vitæ".	F. Flemming.
No. 7.—SONG	If doughty deeds my Lady please.	A. S. Sullivan.
No. 8.—CHORUS & SOLO from the "May Queen"	With a Laugh as we go Round...	W.S. Bennett

Tickets may be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, Rampart Row,—Single Rs. 7; double, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 12 each.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868

THE most delicate question which England has at the present moment to consider is the question of the *Alabama* claims. If a statement, which recently appeared in the *Times*, that the new British Minister at Washington had carried out with him a new proposal for the consideration of the American Government, be true there may be some faint hope left for us that the matter may be again dragged into the infinite abysses of diplomacy which at least has this recommendation that it postpones, in the meantime, the issues of war until the acrimony existing on the farther side of the Atlantic has somewhat subsided. On the other hand, there is an equal probability that the negotiation has passed into the last stage, if we may trust the announcement conveyed to us by telegram the other day that President Johnson had made a demand upon England for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. The failure of diplomacy has reopened the discussion on the policy which England ought now to pursue.

The matter in dispute between the two nations involves a point of national honour so far as England is concerned, and it is this very fact which stands in the way of a diplomatic settlement of it. It comes to this—Are, we prepared to refer the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Empire to arbitration? Are we willing to hand over our line of imperial action to be adjudicated on by a committee of arbiters or by some continental sovereign, leaving them or him to say—"You acted very stupidly, England, in doing so and so; your national policy was altogether wrong; it should have been thus and thus." Are we willing to leave the King of Holland or the King of Portugal to say that England should or should not have recognised the Southern States as a belligerent power, and thus to refer for his approval or condemnation the highest act of our own sovereignty. That we conceive is a point to be decided by no other authority but the Parliament of Britain itself. Can any one conceive it possible that we should have referred to the arbitrament of a committee of civilians or diplomatists or any body else the wisdom or folly, the expediency or inexpediency, of the policy which resulted in the late Crimean War, supposing some question had arisen which might have dragged that issue in. Would France submit its recent Mexican policy to any potentate on earth? The idea is preposterous! Would she submit her still more recent Roman policy to any power? Why then should America call upon England to humiliate herself before all the nations of the earth by submitting her policy in recognising the Southern States to some referee that it might be determined whether that policy was expedient or not? Yet that is what America does, and those who fulminate against England for not complying with this part of the American demands do not apparently consider the bearings of an act that is equivalent to a surrender of her national right to control her own actions.

It is necessary to discriminate between the position taken up by Lord Russel and that assumed by Lord Stanley. Lord Russel's attitude was indefensible on grounds of justice and common sense, whatever precedent might say. To all right-thinking Englishmen it requires no argument to show that the English Government was guilty of laxity in its dealing with the cruisers which were being fitted up in English ports, and that it should be held responsible accordingly for the depredations they did. When such a healthy moral precedent is established, nations who profess neutrality in time of war will look sharply after its preservation, lest they have to pay handsomely for any breach of it. Now Lord Stanley has so far frankly admitted the justice of the American claim as to have agreed to refer to arbitration the matter of how far the English Government is responsible for the damage committed. "You must also refer the prudence and expediency of your policy in recognizing the South," says Mr. Seward, thus extinguishing the whole negotiations. "I cannot refer an act of sovereign policy," says Lord Stanley; and the only suggestion which we have yet seen which might extricate the two Governments from their difficulty is a suggestion in a recent issue of the *Times*, that if we must refer the expediency or inexpediency of our recognising the South, America should also refer the expediency or inexpediency of her policy in declaring a blockade, which rendered the recognition of belligerent rights necessary, and led to the over-hauling of English ships. But strictly speaking the Americans have nothing more to do with the recognition of the South than we have to do with the declaration of the blockade, excepting in this way that, if they felt themselves aggrieved by it they were entitled to remember it with bitterness or to resent it. What America has to do with, is the amount of actual damage done to American commerce by armed pirates leaving our ports. She cannot ask us to have our policy, if found wrong by the arbiter, assessed at so much money damage. Nevertheless to refer the policy of the English Government at all is to make us pay for it if it is thought wrong—not to pay for it in a direct way, thus:—"Fine for adopting a wrong policy," so much; but by delicately increasing the amount of damage done to American commerce and shipping. The damage done by the *Alabama* to a ship or a cargo is a fact capable of being duly estimated and paid for, and if England is responsible for the damage at all, we fail to comprehend how that damage can be increased or diminished by her declaring that a great war was raging in America, and that she would remain neutral between the belligerents.

It is a perfectly legitimate enquiry before an arbiter whether England winked at the departure of any cruisers from her shores That, however, is not the stumbling-block to a settlement. England agrees to refer that matter and to stand by the result. The stumbling-block, as we have shown, lies far beyond that, and can possibly only be removed by America withdrawing from her pretensions, or agreeing to place her own policy under submission also, as an element to be considered in estimating the counter-claims of England.

A party in England is beginning to develop itself at this new stage of the negotiations, who counsel Government to refer the whole matters in the terms demanded by America. It may be owned that it is hardly possible to conceive a more fearful social catastrophe than a war between America and England. The remotest region on the face of the globe would feel its effects. The remotest islet in the distant Pacific would feel the shock of the calamity. The two greatest nations on the face of the earth could not go to war without disturbing the industry and economy of every other country. The sea would be covered with war vessels, and the mercantile marine of both countries would be literally swept away. England would lose Canada, and America would probably lose the Southern States,—at least the rebellion would be renewed and fed from without—with English fleets as its base of supplies. At the same time, dearer than all the price of the conflict would be to England the loss of national honour or the forfeiture of the respect of the other great powers of the world. We shall not rise in the respect of our neighbours if we pusillanimously agree to the indignity which is being thrust upon us by the United States of referring the very policy of the country to arbitration. Such a concession on our part would be repaid with the scorn of Europe, and would be the parent of farther humiliating demands and insults of which the end would probably be that we commenced to bully some third rate power to prove to the world there was some fighting stuff left in us yet. It is true the Government of the United States may simply lie bye until a future convenient season when the claims will be again brought up, or establish our conduct as a precedent in some future emergency of our own. We wait to see what new light may be shed upon the question, but the relations of the two countries at the present moment furnish serious ground of alarm.

THE ABYSSINIAN TRANSPORT THE "JOHN BRIGHT"

We have been favoured with the following extracts from a private letter:—

ON BOARD THE "JOHN BRIGHT," 8TH FEB.

MY DEAR——,—We weighed anchor at about half past 4 P.M. on the 1st inst., much to our satisfaction, though contrary to our expectation, as a rumour was afloat that the vessel, as had occurred to several others, would be detained a day or two in harbour. Having seen my men and stores safely stowed away I commenced to look around me with the view of ascertaining the exact bearings (you observe I am getting quite nautical) of my own crib. Now, though I did not exactly expect to be accommodated with a saloon-cabin, I was yet totally unprepared for the result of my reconnoitrings. There were twenty-five of us, Europeans and Eurasians, Inspectors of the Land Transport and Army Works Corps, Telegraph signallers, and subordinates of the Medical Department, the whole of which were supposed to squeeze themselves and kit into a space between decks not exceeding twelve feet by twelve. We had scarcely managed to solve this apparently impracticable problem, when down came half a dozen more plethoric bales, redolent of dried salt-fish and other abomination, smashing everything before them and upsetting us and all the arrangements which it had cost us so much trouble and labour to make. This was too much for me, it was indeed the last straw on the camel's back, and so after anathematizing—to no purpose of course—those who were so reckless of endangering the lives, limbs, and property of Her Majesty's liege, I bolted on deck for a mouthful of fresh air and in search of—what I had but a very poor chance of finding—a place, namely, to stretch myself upon for the now fast-approaching night. For the deck, too, was crowded to excess, there being no less than 200 natives on board, who of course were all bent upon the same purpose as myself. Fortune, however, for once befriended me in the most extraordinary manner, or perhaps perseverance had its usual reward, for from the moment of my putting foot on deck I never ceased to din my grievance into the ears of every individual belonging to the ship, from the captain down to the cook's mate, until I succeeded at last, by sheer dint of boring I suppose, in securing to myself and one of the subordinates of the Army Works Corps a berth sufficiently large to enable us to lie down *a la sardines a l'huile*. However, we ought to be thankful even for small mercies, and fresh air and comparative privacy are blessings which after an hour's abode 'tween decks of the *John Bright* I shall know how to estimate at their proper value for the remainder of my existence. I am now, all things considering, very comfortable, and in consequence greatly envied by the remainder of the poor fellows, who have either to breathe the stygian exhalations down below or be grilled by a tropical sun during the day and bathed in dew at night on the top of the captain's cabin, the only other place available for them. On the whole I must say that the arrangements made for the accommodation of such a number of people are worse than anything that I ever yet experienced or even heard of. Government I am sure are not aware of the manner in which those connected with them are managing matters on board these transport ships, to the great discomfort, if not suffering, of the living freight, who are generally only considered a nuisance by the officers and crew, and treated accordingly. Not that I wish to apply this remark to the officers of *our* vessel; on the contrary I am only doing them justice when I assert that it would be impossible to find more favourable specimens of the genus; but what are they to do? They are forced to utilize every inch of space in their overladen vessels for stores, etc., and must, therefore, *nolens volens* encroach upon the comfort of the passengers. It is a pity that the no doubt very good intentions of Government should thus be interfered with or perhaps altogether frustrated, and until some means shall have been found of compressing human beings like cotton bales for better stowage, I think an inquiry into the present system of transporting them across the seas would at least, as far as this expedition is concerned, not by any means be superfluous. That Government have no hand in this reckless disregard to our health or comfort is very evident from the excellency of all the other arrangements. The Commissariat leaves nothing to wish for—the rations are very fair and liberal, and the clothing, which I have seen served out, substantial and suitable no doubt to the climate in which it is to be worn. Fortunately for us the weather was very calm, and there was consequently little or no sea-sickness on board, otherwise the cup of general misery would have been full to overflowing. Not that I am altogether so sanguine as to expect complete immunity on that score, for the sea is generally rather rough on passing the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, but by that time most of us will, I daresay, have their constitutions adapted to surrounding influences, and so the infliction when it comes will meet us better prepared to resist its attacks. This morning we came in sight of the Arabian coast, and I anxiously sniffed the air for those "Tabean odours" of which Milton sings, but was disappointed. Nevertheless, we were all very glad at this indication of the approaching close of our journey, for whatever Mr. Dibdin may say to the contrary, we all concur that "a life on the ocean wave" is about the most miserable sort of existence that our collective experience can suggest.

We shall probably make Aden sometime during the night or early to-morrow morning, and will thus have performed the trip in about eight days, which is considered very fair indeed. The *John Bright* is no doubt a very fast steamer, though not exactly the fastest on the line, as her officers confidently asserted. We certainly beat several others that had left days before us, but were in turn completely "licked" by the steamer *Euphrates*, which left Bombay sometime after us, to the great chagrin, of course, of the captain, who vainly set every sail in the forlorn hope of snatching the victory from his rival.

ON THE WAY TO CHINA—II.

GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

WHEN people have quarrelled all the way from Suez to Galle in a vessel which has never made way more than eight knots an hour, it is not surprising that they should land in a slightly peevish and discontented mood. At any rate I can answer for it that that is the humour which distinguished most of those passengers by the English mail to Calcutta who poured into our quiet hotel. The first dropping of this hungry human storm was in the form of a little bilious old gentleman, who came wandering up to the hotel adorned with a flapped cap and a courier's bag, and who, arriving at the first step of the flight leading up to the hotel, said "Waiter!" in a fretful tone—then repeated it in an angry one—and finally "Is there no waiter in this hotel?" and so disappeared. A grand lady came next with two stately daughters, all excessively cross—and then a saturnine Jew. Then followed a proud fat man who dropped his "H's" and after him a thin obsequious civilian, who had in tow two pale plain damsels, who led him a life. Then three or four young competition-wallahs came into view, some of whom were seedy, some splendid, all more or less delightful. And so our verandah filled up, while the Borahs were as busy as the devil in a gale of wind. It was a gratifying lesson to observe the way in which they had raised their prices since the day before. I saw a tortoiseshell necklace go for £4, which might have been had the day before for Rs. 20; and I hope this fact may not be lost on all those who encourage that detestable brood of touters at Galle.

Then rolling, and pitching, and performing maritime gymnastics, detestable to the landbred stomach, and embarrassing to the astonished land leg, we traverse the troubled waters of the Bay of Bengal till we find a temporary rest in the harbour of Penang; where I arrive a shadow of my former self, the object of pity to the humane stewardess and of undisguised contempt to the chief officer, who hates passengers and wonders why they can't stay at home. Thank Heaven! the efforts of Penang at production stop short at its lawyers; at least the pedlars on the quay offer nothing else for sale. There they are the speckled polished beauties in bundles of twenty each. You buy one of these silent orators in memory of Bombay for a shilling, and think what fine fun the outlay of that simple coin might afford an energetic arm among the liquidators. Having five hours at your disposal you hire a shigram with the smallest pony harnessed to it you ever saw, and some experienced fellow passengers suggesting "The Butler": off you rattle there, the pony cant

In a suit brought by the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., against Custoorchund Roychund, to recover the sum of Rs. 8,000 due in respect of a call on eight shares in that Company, Sir Joseph Arnould gave a decree yesterday for the amount stated. Mr. Taylor was for the plaintiffs, and the case was undefended.

Programme of music to be played on the Esplanade this evening :—

March ....." Fumer Fest" ....Kuhner.
Overture ..." Le Chevalet de Bronz" ...Auber.
Waltz ....." Die Werber" .....Lanner.
Selection..." The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" .....Offenbach.
Quadrille..." Jenny Bell" .....Musard.
Galop ....." Iris" .....Faust.

A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Sunday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of a Hindoo girl, aged about four years, named Balcoo, the daughter of a fisherman residing at Mahim. About 8 A.M. on Sunday, the father left home for the purpose of going to a pond, about two hundred paces distant from the G. I. P. Railway line, to fish for oysters, leaving the deceased playing with a neighbour's children. The girl tried to cross the line to get to her father at the pond, but as she was standing on the line a train passed over her, and both her legs were cut off. She was picked up and sent by the train to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died a quarter of an hour after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

An inquest was held on Saturday last at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, touching the death of Tookaram Suntoo, a hamal in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. It appears that on Friday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, the deceased and another hamal were inside a waggon that was being loaded with iron bars. It was standing on a siding at Grant Road. Four men standing down below were passing up iron bars to them. Suddenly the waggons in which they were received a push, and went forward for a few paces. Deceased fell out of the waggon and one wheel of it passed over him. He was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died soon after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—24TH FEB.

(Before R. H. Sнowell, Esq.)

A negligent Labourer.—Luxmon Gunoo, a Hindoo labourer, was charged with wilfully or negligently damaging the line fencing of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Cumchpoo.dy. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined in the sum of ten rupees.

Theft.—Piniah Sumachee was charged with stealing chisels and choppers, the property of Kesam Ibrahim, a carpenter. The man pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks in the County Jail with hard labour.

25TH FEBRUARY.

Theft.—Parsoo Luximon was charged with stealing a wooden box and other articles, of the aggregate value of rupees four, belonging to one Bhagoo Deewa. On Monday morning last the prisoner was arrested by a policeman with a box in his hand, when he admitted having committed the offence. The man was convicted and sent to the County Jail with hard labour for fourteen days.

THEATRICALS AT THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The students of Elphinstone College, true to their established custom, gave a Shakesperian representation at the College on Monday night, before a select company of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The play, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, was judiciously abridged to bring it within reasonable limits; and the cast as shown in the programme was as follows :—

Duke of Milan		N. S. Kale.
Valentine, *Proteus*,	The two Gentlemen of Verona	N. H. Patel. J. E. Modi.
Thurio,	A foolish rival to Valentine	J. E. Davar.
Eglamour,	Agent for Silvia in her escape	K. R. Kirtikar.
Speed,	Servant to Valentine	Bh. M. Wagle.
Launce,	Servant to Proteus	K. N. Servai.
Julia,	Beloved of Proteus dressed as a Page	D. N. Wadia.
Silvia,	Beloved of Valentine	H. J. Bhabha.

Scenes—The Street in front of the Duke's palace at Milan, and the forest of Mantua.

Though the actors had learned their parts well, and spoke with admirable correctness—excessive correctness, perhaps,—the performance was hardly equal on the whole to those of former years. There was a want of spirit in most of the characters, and it seemed to be forgotten that the perfection of the actor's art is to conceal art. At times, too, when a burst of feeling would have been appropriate, the performers seemed not at all equal to the occasion. When *Proteus* "peached" on his friend *Valentine*, and told the *Duke* of the little arrangement to carry off his daughter, the venerable parent manifested very mild indignation and surprise, confining his demonstrations of feeling to a sudden and peculiar spring backwards; and, again, when *Proteus* discovered his constant *Julia* in the pretty page who had been following him, he showed himself a true believer in the principle of *che sara sara*, and not at all liable to be much affected by any mere sublunar event. *Julia*, by the way, comported herself very sweetly, barring her deep sighs and somewhat awkward bows. She was nicely dressed, had a tolerable face and figure, easy though not particularly spirited manners, and a voice which it was a pleasure to listen to. As to *Silvia*, she had a few of the necessary feminine characteristics, and was handsomely arrayed in a black velvet dress, which suited her complexion; but though she had all the appearance of a well bred, well educated young lady, the "two gentlemen" must have been excessively fond of the lackadaisical to fall so deeply in love with her. *Thurio* was true to his character; *Eglamour*, a very smart young fellow who deserved a better part; *Speed* did his business—though not his master's—very creditably; and as to *Launce*, knowing old *Launce*,—*waggish* as his dog, which "understood" him when bipeds couldn't—he was naturally a little too lachrymose on Indian boards, so far away from his home; but his faithful Crab conducted himself with perfect propriety, and was as much at ease on the stage as if he had been "to the manner born." The defects in the play were those which must be expected, more or less, when natives perform in English, and particularly when they seek to render Shakespere; but there was much at the same time that was creditable to the students, especially in their pronunciation and in the absence of all vulgarity. We should mention the forest scene at the close of the piece, which was really very ingeniously contrived with branches of trees, &c., and had a very good effect.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Some savage Caledonian, apparently, whose head requires the usual surgical operation to enable him to appreciate a little playful but truthful satire, writes the following in the leading columns of the *Sind News* of February 20 :—

The *Bombay Gazette* is incorrigible! Not content, with the wholesale libel he perpetrated the other day on women, generally, he now turns his lance upon the Scotchmen of Bombay. As before, he has at all events the merit of straightforward explicitness. There is no misunderstanding him. But, on this occasion, we somewhat fear, he has "put his foot in it." The "canny" objects of his onslaught do not usually take things of the sort quite patiently; and we are anxious to see in what sort of temper they will take this. His last onslaught was unpardonable; but we are not surprised that the subjects of it refused openly to resent it. We do hope, however, that some Scotchman among the number who (as he says) "adorn" Bombay, may take up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and do battle for his race. We are bound to confess, however, that there is *some* undeniable truth underlying our contemporary's rather ill-natured-looking satire. Scotchmen, generally speaking, do not shine to advantage in connection with affairs at Bombay. There are few, even of Scotchmen, who will care to controvert the position, that ultra liberality is, among them, the exception rather than the rule. And few of us are ignorant of the generally acquisitive character of our Scotch friends. But to characterise all, by the vices of even the majority of them, is not fair! We have known Caledonians than whom no men have ever been more generous. The hearts of Burns, and Hogg, and Campbell, had little selfishness about *them* at all events. And the *Bombay Gazette* itself was, not long ago, a perpetual witness to the gentleness and liberality of a Scotchman, whose name still defies both jest and calumny, at Bombay: the present Chief Magistrate. Our contemporary must be of a strange temperament, if he finds the office of "Calumniator General," now fairly assumed by him, pleasant or rather, congenial. The Ishmael of Society at Bombay, he is scarcely to be envied. His cynicism can surely not make him amends for the good-will he alienates, and the friendships he insults and disgusts. He is rapidly winning *notoriety*, if that may console him for the loss of popularity; but he as rapidly loses influence, in just proportion to the venom of these diatribes of his,—which people tolerate, and that is all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GUICOWAR'S JEWEL CLOTH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—There was a large multitude of spectators yesterday to see the *diamond carpet* which Khunderao has sent here for inspection to His Excellency the Governor and other officers. It is true that it has been prepared in good style; but every human soul calls the Guicowar a *fool*, and they wish to know how the higher authority allows such a valuable thing to be carried to a barbarous country for the purpose of covering a dead body without the consent of his younger brother Mulharao, whom Khunderao, at the instigation of his favourite Bhawoo Sindia, has kept in close custody. The property is ancestral, and Mulharao has a fair claim on it. Khunderao belongs to the Hindoo faith, whereas the carpet is intended for a Mahomedan shrine. The Government should, under these circumstances, bring Mulharao to Bombay, and ask him whether he would agree to carry out his brother's intentions. M. J.

Bombay, 24th February.

THE FIRE IN GUMBAWA LANE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As the accounts of the fire which took place in the Fort on Sunday morning, and which appeared in your journal, are calculated to mislead the public in some respects, I deem it right to correct the errors, and shall feel obliged by your kindly giving space to my remarks in your next issue.

The hour at which the alarm of fire was given, and the time of arrival of the engines, has been differently represented, and in some letters has been so stated as to throw discredit on the working of the Fire Brigade. I can therefore say, after careful enquiry, that the fire was first discovered at about a quarter past 2 o'clock, that the manual engines of the Fort Fire Brigade were at the scene within a few minutes, and that the last of the three steam-fire engines was at work shortly after 3 o'clock, or within about an hour of the first alarm. Considering that the report had to be brought three miles by foot (buggies not being procurable at that hour of the night) and the engines to be horsed and driven the same distance, I am unable to see (in the absence of a system of telegraph communication with the Fire Brigade stations) how the engines could have been got to the scene of action with greater celerity.

The advisability of stationing one of the steam fire-engines in, or near, the Fort has for some time been under discussion, and will, no doubt, receive due consideration from the Municipal Commissioner.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 25th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

AHMEDNUGGER, 22ND FEBRUARY.

Croquet playing, *dinner partying*, and quail shooting seem to be the order of the day at present. The rustic *Tonga* may be daily seen, freighted with comely burdens, going to and from the croquet grounds, and good humour and sociability reign supreme.

These croquet parties are great institutions. They bring people together, promote good feeling, and give a healthy *fillip* to harmless flirtations. Many a compound is seen after dusk lighted up with numbers of small lanterns which are attached to the hoops: these have a very pretty effect, but somewhat puzzling. A native gentleman, who was calling on me the other day, asked if this was not a great month among the *Sahib logue* for *shadis*, for he observed nearly every compound that he passed of an evening to be gaily lit up as if for a wedding! Of course I hastened to disabuse my friend's intellectual mind of such a dreadful notion, and explained to him as well as I could the true reason of these illuminations. I was forced, however, to admit that these croquet re-unions often had a matrimonial tendency, and that his remark might prove true in the end, who knows? Time, however, may show.

This year has been an unusually good one for quail. Now that the jowarree crops are cut, many large bags have been made and birds literally swarm all over the country. Fifty and sixty brace is by no means an uncommon bag for two guns shooting only morning and evening.

Notwithstanding the late rains the harvest appears to have been over the usual average. Grain of all kinds is now very cheap, and will even continue to fall in price for another month.

The weather has suddenly become very hot, and the hot season appears to have set in uncommonly early. If so, we may expect a larger spell of it than usual. As I write a strong hot wind is blowing just as if it were the middle of May, and the thermometer stands at nearly 90 deg. in doors every day.

The Dragoons are busily employed catering for our amusement in the shape of theatricals, in which, I hear, both officers and men intend appearing. I will, if possible, send you an account.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

SIXTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

1*st.—The Challenge Cup of the Association.*—To be shot for by members only. Hythe position. 5 shots each at 400 yards. Entrance rupees 10: to be won two years consecutively before becoming the property of the winner.

1*st Match, 2nd Day, 24th February* 1868.

Numbers.	Names.	Yards. 1	2	3	4	Total. Points.	Hits.	Remarks.
1	G. Gahagan, Esq. ...	2	1	3	3	9	11	16	
2	Major Laughton ...	2	2	2	3	9	12	17	Winner.
3	E. Clarke, Esq.....	2	2	2	3	9	11	16	
4	Captain Heathcote.	*0	3	0	2	5	7	10	
5	W. E. Crum, Esq....	1	2	0	2	R	5	3	8

* Captain Heathcote's first shot was unfortunately fired at the wrong target, and consequently he did not score the hit, which was a bull's eye.

The Second Match was the Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes, for which there were six entrances. The shooting was very poor: the Government Enfield Rifles supplied being old and worn out.

W. E. Crum Esq, gained the 1st prize.
Captain Heathcote..... 2nd ,,
Major Laughton..... 3rd ,,

The Third Match was "All Comers' Sweepstakes." Distance 100 yards. Any rifle. Standing position. The person making the smallest mean radial distance from the centre of the target to win.

		Mean radial distance.
Captain Heathcote	1st Prize.	5 4/5 inches.
W. A. Baker, Esq.	2nd ,,	8 inches.
Major Laughton..	3rd ,,	8 1/10 inches.

N. B.—The double-barrelled Sporting Rifle Match for "All Comers," which was postponed on Wednesday the 19th, will be shot for on Friday morning the 28th at 6-30 A.M.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 3RD INSTANT.

By the arrival of the P. and O. Co.'s steame *Baroda*, Captain N. W. Haselwood, which anchored in harbour at about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we have English letters and papers to the 3rd inst. The *Baroda* left Suez on the 13th at midnight, and arrived at Aden at half-past two on the afternoon of the 18th, leaving for Bombay at half-past nine on the same evening. The following is the

List of Passengers.

From Southampton.

Miss Jopp,
,, Jane Sheppard,
Mrs. Trotter,
,, Anderson,
,, Thomson,
,, Horsfall,
,, Craddock,
,, Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur.
,, ,, Cuttris,
Mr. Hutchinson,
,, Bottlebhoy,
,, Crose,
Mr. Ferrais,
Mr. Mullory,
,, West,
,, McGill,
,, Hookey,
,, Lowdon,
,, Smith,
,, Betts,
Major Macquoid,
Lieut. Rose,
Mr. Charles Rowe,
,, St. Clair Boyd,
,, J. Vale,
,, Lane.

From Gibraltar.

Mrs. and two Miss Menezes.

From Marseilles.

Mr. Ogilvy,
,, Brandenburg,
,, Prentis,
,, Hall,
,, McKinlay,
,, Thompson,
,, Hewett,
,, Rustomjee,
,, Wyllie,
,, Gillan,
,, Taylor,
Mr. Burr,
,, Steel,
,, Soares,
,, Wilkinson,
,, Sanquet,
,, McKenzie,
Captain and Mrs. Lennox,
Mr. and Mrs. Millar,
,, ,, Morris,
Lieutenant FitzGerald.

From Suez.

Mr. Flagge,
,, Rogier,
,, Annisedt,
,, Harser,
Mr. Kœppell,
,, Hillebrand,
,, J. S. Murray,

From Aden.

Mr. E. Whyte.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Feb. 3*)

It has been notified that her Majesty will resume the holding of Drawing-rooms this season.

Earl Derby has recovered from his attack of gout.

The post of Financial Member of Council in India in succession to Mr. Massey has been offered to Sir Richard Temple.

Dr. Muir has been appointed principal medical officer of the forces in India.

An extraordinary action has been partially tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which £20,000 damages are claimed from Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Great Chamberlain of England.

A discussion has taken place among the members of the East India Association on the "Representation of India in the Imperial Parliament."

Several changes are announced in the Consular service in Japan.

A furious gale has visited the Metropolis and a great part of the country. Several lives have been lost and much damage has been done.

The bill for the re-organisation of the French army has passed the Senate, and it has become law.

The Italian Parliament has granted the Ministry a budget for the month of February only. There is some vague talk of a *coup d'etat*.

According to reports from Athens the insurrection in Candia has again broken out.

No tidings have yet been heard of the Rev. Mr. Speke. The reward is increased to £500.

Mr. W. H. Maxwell has been returned for Kirkcudbrightshire.

Further cases of rattening have occurred in Sheffield. The interview with Mr. Gladstone on the question of Trades' Unions is fixed for Feb. 18.

The Rev. R. Michell has been appointed principal of Magdalenhall, Oxford, in the place of Dr. Macbride.

Sir Culling Eardley has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour for bigamy.

A great association has been formed in Ireland for the defence of the Irish Church.

A verdict has been given in Scotland against the Hon. Bruce Ogilvy with £1200 damages for breach of promise,

Mr. Wheatstone has been knighted for his great eminence in practical science.

One of the Fenians charged with treason-felony has turned approver; and the complicity of the others in the Clarkenwell outrage is beyond doubt.

An amalgamation has taken place between the several committees for the relief of distress at the East-end of London.

The difficulties in the way of the consecration of the newly-appointed Bishop of Natal have increased.

Money continues exceedingly abundant at 1½ to 1 3/8 per cent. The gold held by the Bank of England is £22,319,625: and that in the Bank of France, £41,707,120. Silver is expected to be sent here from India.

Consols have further advanced. They are now quoted at 93¾ to 93⅞.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, at sight, 1s. 10¾d.; 30 and 60 days, 1s. 10¾d. and 1s. 10¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103 to ¼; Ditto Five-and-a Half, 108 to ½.

Indian Five per Cents, 111¾ to 112¼.

An injunction has been obtained restraining the payment of the 7per cent. dividend declared by the directors of the Metropolitan Railway.

The Bank of Holland has lowered the rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has expressed some strong opinions on the present state of commercial morality.

The shareholders in the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company have agreed to surrender the undertaking to the Indian Government.

Lord Hobart has been appointed resident director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople.

A decided recovery has taken place in the Manchester Cotton Goods Market, and at Liverpool cotton has advanced fully ⅛d.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieut.-General W. H. Marshall, Bengal Infantry—Captain F. J. Stubbs, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: General Sir M. White, K.C.B.—Major-General M. A. Waters—Captain Chadwick—Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart.,—Dr. John Davy, M.D., F.R.S.—Mrs. Hussey Vivian—Viscount De Moira—Mr. Tully—Mr. William Rathbone, of Liverpool—General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Home News, Feb. 3.*)

Except that a most furious gale, almost entitled to be called a hurricane, blows with the utmost savageness, and dashes the rain about like foam from the waves, making it almost impossible to go out, and filling our hearts with apprehensions for "those who go down to the sea in ships," the period is one of stagnation. But in another fortnight

"All will be life again,
The march, the charge, the shouts of either faith,
'Derby!' and 'Russell!'"

Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Roebuck are the only two men of note who have broken silence since our last despatch, and neither has had much to say that might not have been left unsaid. Mr. Gibson is much pleased with most things, as this pleasant-minded man always is, but still he thinks that a Liberal ministry ought to be in office, that several radical additions should be made to the Reform Bill, and that the ballot ought to be conceded. The gods will probably grant one third of his prayer at no very distant date, and the last part will certainly "be lost in empty air." Mr. Roebuck followed the speech to which we referred by another, in which he made an opportunity of assailing the Trades Unions, and, we need hardly add, was much howled at in Sheffield, where, by the way "rattening" has re-commenced, and it is clear that its disavowal was the merest hypocrisy.

At last, and not before it was time, the distress at the East-end is to be treated on system. All the relief societies have come together, and will work under a Central Executive and with the guardians of the poor. No one who has not studied the subject can have an idea of the extent of the imposture that has been practised, and of the waste of funds so generously given. Pauperism from all quarters swarmed into the distressed district to share in the plunder, and able-bodied and impudent mendicants hustled and drove away the women and children for whom the help was intended. Then, the societies not acting together, relief was given over and over to the same persons, and in short there was a chaos, and those who most deserved aid got least. Now we shall work better. Only one society holds out, a mission, which insists on forcing religious instruction on the hungry before giving, but the press will afford such counsel to the charitable as will save these fanatics the trouble of distributing any more funds with their tracts.

Three marquises, thirteen earls, six viscounts, eighteen barons, and the owners of lesser names which fill two columns of the 'Times' (nearly all Irish) have rallied round the Irish Church, and call upon Protestants to defend their principles against Fenians, Ultramontanes, and reformers of all kinds. Some such demonstration might have been expected, as tolerably plain indications are given that though the Government declines to interfere with the Church of Ireland, other persons will not be so forbearing, and it is by no means certain that Mr. Hardy's protest against faction, though he was thought premature, will not prove to have been ominous. It is easy to sign an advertisement, but *non tali auxilio* will the Irish Establishment be saved, if it is saved, at all? Earl Russell is almost past the work of leading an organised attack, but his expected pamphlet, a letter, may be a kind of platform for the guns of more vigorous besiegers. Yet a redistribution of Church property is rather an awkward topic for a member of the house that holds Woburn Abbey. How far is restitution to go?

Nine prisoners have been hitherto put into the dock to answer the charge of being concerned in the blowing in the wall of the Clerkenwell gaol. But on the last occasion there were only eight. The ninth, one Mullany, entered the witness-box. As usual, in the case of Irish conspiracies, one accomplice had turned Queen's evidence, and his testimony appears to be valuable. He was examined only in part, but Mr Giffard, for the Crown, intimated that a great deal more would come out. It looks as if conviction of the actual criminals will be obtained. We have no other Fenian incident, except that Train, the spouter, who was, as we said, arrested and released, has been pouring out floods of blarney and vulgarity at Cork, and has achieved great popularity among the lower orders there, who have, through the "young ladies," as they are called, presented him with a smoking cap, garters, sausages, and poetry. Some of the presents seem ironical, but Train accepts them all as homage to his genius and love for Ireland.

France treads nobly in the steps of England, in the way of running in debt. We have had M. Megue's revelations of French finance, and it is shown that by reason of the Roman expedition, the increase of the army, the Chassepots, and some other things, there is at present an excess in expenditure of seven millions and a half sterling, and that a similar sum will shortly have to be provided. There is no help for it, and a new loan of seventeen millions is announced. It is to be spread over a considerable time, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in getting the money, the population of France having acquired much confidence in the government. On the other hand those who believe in peace point to these arrangements in proof that the French Emperor does not desire war, and in fact is rather tying up his own hands. Dr. Cumming, whom no overthrow disconcerts, any more than defeat put down the other prophet, Mokanna, again declares that the "marvellous man," Napoleon, is about to plunge the nations into such a war as the world has not known, and that it is to end with Armageddon. But he has been so very unfortunate in his guesses that few believe him now, and we are not quite sure that he believes himself. The French editors have had another proof of the sincerity of the "marvellous man" in the matter of crowning the edifice of liberty, for ten of them have been heavily fined, with option of imprisonment, for publishing summaries of the debates—no sort of comment, but merely the analysis like that which precedes the leading articles of the English press during the Parliamentary session, and which saves the majority of readers the trouble of turning to the extended reports.

Affairs are not going on well in Italy, but the marriage of the Crown Prince, Humbert, will smooth over matters for a while. This young Prince (who somewhat resembles the pupil of Sir John Falstaff, and will, it is hoped, complete the resemblance by dismissing sundry friends who are more agreeable than creditable), is a brave man, and that is about all known of him, except what is implied in the above parenthesis, and for which he may plead paternal example. He is plighted to Princess Marguerite, of Savoy, only daughter of the Duchess of Genoa, daughter of the King of Saxony. The duke died in 1845, and the widow married again, and much beneath her, and so was not received at court, but this breach has been made up since the accession of the present monarch. The Duke of Genoa above mentioned was Victor's only brother, and they were much attached. The princess is child of the duke Consequently the marriage is a family one, and tends to the consolidation of the royal house. But much more than a wedding is necessary, if the young lady is ever to be Queen of Italy. The Italians must unite for another consolidation—that of their nationality, and cease to treat all questions of administration as subjects for political antagonism. They were told so in plain language by M. Bixio the other day, and in the Chamber, but even his vehement words are less eloquent than the hopes which are everywhere uttered by the enemies of Italian liberty. The King himself is said to have despaired of the situation more than once, owing to the pertinacious impracticability of his Parliament, and to have given hints that he meditates a *coup d'etat*. But though he would easily be able to get rid of his persecutors, he has no one to carry out his views—he is himself unqualified for commanding any men except soldiers, and a mere act of violence, without a wise strong man to follow it up, would be the end of the Italian kingdom. The crisis is being watched with much interest by statesmen of all countries. An Italian paragraph may fittingly close with a mention of Vesuvius. The volcano continues its long-protracted explosions, and we have some news of a highly sensational character about part of a village having been engulphed, and also that a vehicle full of travellers had been overtaken by the lava, and destroyed; but the account is not in a form to command implicit credence.

Catholic journals darkly hint that we are about to witness a conversion which will excite more interest than that of Oakeley, Manning, or Newman, and will exercise more influence than that of either. It is sought to make us look in the direction of the bench of bishops. There is one prelate whose avowed belief in his own supernatural mission is certainly that of the Church of Rome, and he has not very far to go towards the doctrine of transubstantiation. Lady Herbert of Lea (widow of Sidney Herbert) a most amiable woman, is just now afflicting us a little with her exceeding and gushing homage to her new faith, and almost adoration of every priest and minister thereof, down to the most plebeian and unlaved monk. As our friend Jaques says, "there is much matter in these convertites."

A baronet has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. We exercise selection in reference to criminal incidents, which are not usually noted here, but this is a case of both English and American interest, and it may be well to note it. Sir Culling Eardly, before coming into the title, was in America, and there married with the consent of her friends a young lady of large fortune and position, Miss Magee. His conduct soon made it necessary for her to separate, and he went on in vicious courses, which culminated in his recently going through the form of Marriage with another person, a lady of a character by no means resembling that of Lady Eardley. The attempt to repudiate the marriage in America made it necessary for Lady Eardley's friends to take proceedings, and the only defence which could be attempted was a kind of endeavour to show that the ceremony was not legal, an impudent allegation, negatived by the most complete evidence. The wedding was in a church, and it was attended by the parents of the bride, and a number of high-class witnesses and therefore nothing could be baser than the effort to overthrow it. The solution of the business was simply the fact that Sir Eardley's depraved courses had made him reckless of all consequences. He was, of course, carefully tried, and we have mentioned the result and may add that the sympathy of society is very strong for the young American wife, who is a person of much amiability and accomplishment, and is now doomed to a position of extreme discouragement, unless other proceedings can come to her relief.

A man may be joint hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, and be patron of 15 livings in the Church of England, and yet after all be an indifferent moralist not to say deficient in some of the qualities of a gentleman. Lord Willoughby D'Eresby is at this moment making a very unfavourable appearance before Sir Alexander Cockburn and a special jury. He had for 15 years relations with a French lady against whom nothing else could be imputed, and by whom he had a daughter. Their only quarrel, which was made up, arose from his immorality. Now, as the Lord Chief Justice says, he "turns the poor lady adrift," and his counsel is instructed to raise the meanest and most technical defence to her action to recover her own property. The cause is not quite heard, but the court has shown its sense of the affair.

FENIANISM.

(*The Overland Mail, Feb 3.*)

THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.

In our last we mentioned the circumstances of the capture in Glasgow of Michael Barret and James O'Neill, and their identification as having been directly connected with the Clerkenwell outrage. On January 28, these two men, along with the two Desmonds, English, Anne Justice, O'Keefe, and Allen were again brought up at Bow street Police-court for further examination. Mullany was not in the dock.

Mr. Giffard, Q. C., and Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution. Mr. Harper appeared for the two Desmonds and English. Mr. Lewis appeared for Barrett and O'Neill, as well as for O'Keefe, Mullany, and Anne Justice.

Some surprise was excited when Mr. Giffard called "Patrick Mullany," and the prisoner known as John Mullany, or John Patrick Mullany, was placed in the witness-box. He glanced nervously at the prisoners and appeared much agitated. He gave his evidence in so low a tone of voice as to be frequently inaudible, and it was found necessary to make him repeat his answers. He said "My name is Patrick Mullany. I am desirous of being examined as witness for the Crown. I have been a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, the object of which was to establish a republic in Ireland, to overthrow British rule in Ireland. I held the position of a centre. I was sworn in last March at Barclay's in Pollen-street. I was sworn in by James Kelly. He is not the man known as Colonel Kelly. I have been introduced to American officers by the prisoner English. I was introduced to General Halpin, Colonel Healey, and General Burke, now a convict (he was convicted in Ireland), Doctor Morrison, and others whose names I do not remember. I saw Captain M'Cafferty. I was introduced to him by English. He was a decent sort of fellow, and I talked about the rising in Ireland with him. Before the 13th of December I was out of work. The strike took place about April, and between those times I had not much to do. The latter end of November a bag was left at my house, and it was taken away by English. I saw revolvers in the bag, powder flasks, and small flasks of caps. It was taken away the day of the explosion, or a day or two before. I remember the meeting in Holborn, somewhere about Little Queen-street. Barrett was present and I think William Desmond, but English was not. This was about a week before the explosion. They talked about raising money to carry out an object in view. One man said they must have money, no matter how they got it. Some volunteered to get in £1, others 18s., 12s., or 10s. Powder was to be bought with the money. Each man was to get powder in small quantities, as much as they could get. They were then to meet at the American Stores, in Oxford-street, to see if they had got enough powder, and to see how they were getting on. They could not settle then, and English said he could get them a house in the Cattle-market. I went there with English. It would not do, so we tried another place in the neighbourhood. When we got there they related how they got on all day. There was only one man who had got 25lb. of powder. One man was giving orders and another would not receive them, and it terminated in a sort of quarrel. I attended William Desmond's house the Tuesday or Wednesday before the explosion. English and Barrett attended that meeting, William Desmond was there. I saw one man very pale in the face. He had a hole in his coat, on the left shoulder, penetrating his waistcoat and shirt. I saw Barrett, whom I know by the name of Jackson, sitting opposite, with a revolver in his hand, which belonged to English—a breech-loader. They were discussing the merits of it, and said it was no good. I saw five or six more revolvers in the room. I saw another pistol loaded and given to another man. A man had got a barrel and another was to get a dish which was to be put in the end of the barrel to carry the light to the barrel. They asked for a truck, and I think it was O'Neill who said he could get one from Mannocks. A man was sent out to look after the truck and returned in a short time saying "It was all right." I know the place where the truck was kept. He had gone just about the right time to get there and back. They were to meet next day at 12 o'clock at William Desmond's house. I told him I was too busy and could not come. I heard that Jackson had been up to the House of Detention to see the place a day or so before. I did not get to the meeting on the Thursday, but I saw Jackson and another man that night. He told me that it had failed, and they would try to-morrow to send it to hell. I next saw Jackson on Friday night, the day of the explosion. I noticed that his whiskers were off and another man's coat on him. I began to chaff him about his whiskers, and he told me that he took them off, that it was he that lit the fuse, and that he was afraid he would be identified if he kept them on. I asked him who was with him, and he told me. The other man I noticed had his ear off, but that man was not with him when he said he lit the fuse; he was in my workshop, and that was in the publichouse. He said he was going away but I would hear from him. I did not see him again till he was brought into this court on Monday week. Before the explosion I knew that Barrett and another man came to this court at the time that a man named Brown, or Burke, was examined here. He had two loaded revolvers with him. I saw him in the late part of the day, and he said he and the other man had brought them to shoot Corydon, but they could not do so; they could not get in, and so they could not do it here. The next day Jackson (Barrett) told me that they remained here all day to shoot Corydon, and the third day Barrett came down by himself; the other could not come. I have heard something from English about Greek fire on two occasions. About 12 months since I knew a man to be mixing it in English's place. The man came to ask English if he could get him a place to mix it in, and he said he wanted money as much as any one, and they could do it at his place. After it was done, he wanted me to have some in my place to keep it, but I refused it. I had known him have phosphorus in his place before. The Greek fire was kept in black bottles with caps to keep the air out. I had some of them in my hand. It was about a month before that he showed me some tin cases which he said was to mix with other combustibles that I don't know for the purpose of making Greek fire. He wanted me to take some of that to take care of, but I would not. I first knew Brown, under the name of Winslow, in the early part of last summer. He was introduced to me by a man the name of Burnett. He was a friend of English. I have seen them together. Brown or Winslow is the same man who was afterwards in custody under the name of Burke in this court."

The whole of the evidence having been read over by Mr, Burnaby, the chief clerk of the court, the witness said, "I know a great deal more about the case."

Mr. Lewis declined to cross-examine on behalf of Barrett, as he said he had been completely taken by surprise at the appearance of Mullany in the character of an approver. On behalf of O'Neill he asked him if he knew that prisoner, and he replied that he had never seen him before.

Mullany was then remanded on the charge of treason-felony.

Further evidence having been taken,

A packet of funeral cards, with black borders, was produced, of which the following is a copy :—

In Memorium † Reliquiem.

Prayer for the Repose of the Souls of the three Martyrs, William Philip Allen, Michael Larkin, and Michael O'Brien, who were executed at the New Bailey, Salford, Manchester, on the never-to-be-forgotten 23rd of November 1868.

They died true and orthodox Catholics, fortified with the sacrament of Holy Church. May they rest in peace, and their good works follow them! For their ardent and sincere love of their oppressed country they were murdered by the enemies of the Irish nation, who have long held her in bondage and oppression.

We swear to avenge them; no joy shall be tasted,
The harp shall be silent, the maiden unwed;
Our halls shall be mute and our fields shall be wasted,
Till vengeance is wreaked on the murderer's head.

God save Ireland and her People!

Dublin, Dec. 1. J. W.

After reading this document, Mr. Giffard said that was all the evidence he proposed to offer against these prisoners to-day.

They were then remanded.

The charge of Fenianism preferred against Mr. Thomas Simon, sheriff of the Island of Alderney, was of the most trumpery nature, making all the parties concerned in it look very ridiculous. It seems that the charge arose in this way:—Mr. Simon was in a shop in Alderney where there were voters of the island. A newspaper lying on the counter led to a conversation on Fenianism and the executions at Manchester, when Mr. Simon said in French that "the Government would do well not to hang any more, as England would suffer from these hangings, and it would serve her right;" adding, "If the the Fenians should come to Alderney, I will show them the way." This language was reported to the Court of Alderney, who immediately communicated the same to his excellency the lieutenant-governor, and asked his advice in the matter. His excellency declined to interfere, and told the authorities they might do as they pleased. They did so, and suspended Mr. Simon from his office, admitting him to bail to appear before the Royal Court of Guernsey. Thither he repaired, and the authorities of Guernsey, seeing the ridiculousness of the charge, at once dismissed it, annulling all that the Alderney Court had done, and ordering Mr. Simon to be at once reinstated in his office. Great excitement was created in Alderney and Guernsey by this event,

It is announced that the loyal Irish address to the Queen, prepared by Mr. Digby Seymour, has been signed by 13,000 Irish residents in London, and that before its presentation through the Home Secretary, on the 10th of February, it is expected that 20,000 signatures will be attached to it.

(*Overland Mail, Feb. 3.*)

The meeting of the Geographical Society on Wednesday last, to hear the report of the Livingstone Search Expedition was, as we expected, one of the most crowded ever known. But on the whole, it was a disappointment. Sir Roderick Murchison was kept at home by illness, and Mr. Young's statement, supplementing his report, which was read by the Secretary, did not add much to our previous information. It is pleasant to think that Dr. Livingstone may be alive, but there is no sort of proof that he is. Sir Samuel Baker said that he hardly thought it possible that the traveller, scantily attended as he was, could make his way down, as many expected, to Alexandria. There would be a better chance of his returning to Zanzibar.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS AND COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

(*The Overland Mail, Feb. 3.*)

A remarkable meeting of members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held in that town on Wednesday, Jan. 29, under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Rawlins. The object was to consider whether it was expedient for the chamber to take steps towards procuring an amendment of the Bankruptcy Act and other statutes which have a direct bearing on commercial credit and morality. The chairman explained the opinion which the council had arrived at in regard to the proposed bankruptcy bill, and its probable operation. It was, they thought, perhaps the very best ever framed. Some amendments suggested by the chamber were now under the favourable consideration of Government; it was still open to them to make further suggestions—was it desirable to do so? The council considered that the flaws of the present practice of trade would not be firmly touched unless the principle that it is a crime to be unable to pay one's debts be acknowledged; and the burden of proving innocency in certain cases should rest on the insolvent. This principle should be made the foundation of the law. In discussing the questions thus proposed by the chairman, and the two resolutions which were adopted, appointing a special committee to deliberate and report upon the object for the consideration of which the meeting had been convened, the various speakers generally condemned the lax morality of certain practices in recent commerce, and the inefficiency of the existing bankruptcy

THE STRONGEST IRON-CLAD AFLOAT

(The Times, Jan. 21)

THERE must, after all, be a good deal of merit in the English system of building ironclads, when we find year after year that our chief private yards, whether belonging to companies or individuals, have always one or more of their slips occupied with armoured ships for foreign Governments. The only countries which keep pace with us in the production of iron frigates for the national fleet are France and America, and each of their systems of arming and plating differs as much from ours as they do from each other. Disused American ironclads, now sought to be got rid of, can be bought in America as cheap as old iron, and are worth very little more. France, too, with a system totally different both from the Americans and ours, can find no imitators either of her style of building or style of armouring.

Whatever the cause, the simple fact remains —that all Governments, except those of France and America, no matter what their differences or alliances, come to England to have their iron ships built, and even the two exceptions we have mentioned copy our improvements as far as they can in every particular. Of the great private yards, such as those of Napier, at Glasgow, Laird, at Birkenhead, Samuda, at Blackwall, and the Millwall Ironworks, there is hardly any which have not built ironclads for foreign Powers, while the Thames Ironworks alone besides building such renowned vessels as the Warrior and the Minotaur, have built iron frigates for the Russian, Prussian, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Greek, and Turkish Governments. There is more than the mere chance of patronage required to account for this. The great fame of the Warrior, no doubt, did much, and the fame of the John Brown armour-plates did more. But even these two causes would be insufficient to account for the almost universal preference shown for vessels of our construction, and we can only find it in the fact that by the vast majority of Powers our plan of building and backing is considered superior to what can be got anywhere else. England would hold a different position now if the nation were in possession of all the armoured vessels her private yards have sent forth to foreign Powers; but of all the vessels ever built here the grandest and most formidable is the King William, now just upon completion at the Thames Ironworks for the Prussian Government. The history of this magnificent frigate is rather peculiar. About three years ago the Turkish Government wished for an ironclad that should eclipse all other ironclads afloat, and be of herself a match in fair fight for almost a squadron of them. She was to be larger, stronger, faster, and, above all, to carry heavier armour and heavier armament than anything yet attempted. These difficult conditions Mr. Reed, with the consent of the Admiralty, succeeded in combining, and the vessel was begun at the Thames Ironworks and rapidly pushed forwarded. Unfortunately, however, for the Turkish Government, its promises of payment kept no sort of pace with the work done, and payment at last altogether failing, the frigate was left on the hands of the Thames Company to dispose of it as they could. It was at once offered to our Admiralty at the price the Sultan had agreed to give for it. But the Admiralty, while admitting the surpassing excellence and strength of the vessel, hesitated about the purchase, required time to think about it, would rather wait a little, and so on. The Thames Company, however, did not like waiting, and offered it to the Prussian Government, which was instantly replied by an offer to buy it at a sum considerably higher than that at which it had been offered to the Admiralty. This tender, if we may so call it, was taken, but hardly had the contracts been signed when the Admiralty appeared on the scene and wished to purchase the frigate without further delay. But it was then too late. The agreement with the Prussian Government had been made, and there was no retracting. Thus the strongest-plated armour ship yet built passes into the hands of a foreign power, and we may possibly some day see her arrayed against our own frigates. Woe betide any of our vessels of the Warrior or Minotaur class which shall meet her! The Warrior carries 4½-inch armour over half her length, and is meant to bear 26 guns—some only 68-pounders, and some 100-pounders, and four 150-pounders. The King William, which is as large as the Warrior, and is designed to have her speed, carries 8-inch armour, with a battery of 26 300-pounders, all of Krupp's steel, all breech-loaders, and capable, it is said, of being fired with 75lb charges as often as twice in a minute.

The length of this formidable craft is 365ft., 15ft. shorter than the Warrior; but her breadth is 2ft. greater, being 60ft. against the Warrior's 58ft. This gives her a greater midship section, and therefore enables hers to bear her ponderous armour more easily by giving her a greater displacement; but, on the other hand, this same displacement makes it more difficult to move her through the water at high speed, especially since the King William is to be of 6,000 tons burden, and to draw at her mean draught load no less than 26ft. of water. The engines, however, will be fully equal to their work. They are being made by Messrs. Maudslay, and are to be of 1,150-horse power nominal, and capable of working up to a power of 7,000 horses. With this power, and guided by the ordinary calculations, it is believed she will realize from 13 to 14 knots an hour. There will be no less than 40 furnaces required to keep her going at full speed, and these will use rather more than 80 tons of coal a day and her coal bunkers only hold 700 tons. In this respect she is certainly inferior to our Warrior class of ships, which only use 65 tons a day, and can carry 1,000 tons so that, with careful firing and proper husbandry of fuel, they can easily keep the sea under steam for 20 days, or very nearly double the time which the King William could remain out of harbour without coaling. There is nothing very peculiar in the principle of construction of this frigate beyond that she is built with all the improvements and modifications which our experience in armour-clads can suggest as desirable. Her construction is on what is called the longitudinal system—that is, a series of most powerful wrought-iron girders, or frames, laid at intervals of 7ft. apart, and passing along her completely from stem to stern. Between these frames the wrought-iron ribs are bolted, below the water-line, at intervals of 4ft. apart; but above it, and behind the armour, they are bolted as close as to be within 2ft. of each other. Within both frames and ribs comes another iron skin an inch thick, so as to literally make a double ship, the inner one being 4½ft. apart from the outer. Side passages, or wings, or they are called, running the whole length of the structure, continue this double form up to the main deck. The inner side of these wings forms the walls of the coal bunkers, so that even were it possible for a shot to pass through the armoured sides of the King William it would still have to penetrate the iron coal bunkers and pass through 8ft. of coal before it could do any mischief to the fighting crew of the ship. The armour is 8in. thick amidships tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7in., at 7ft. below the water line. It also tapers off in the same manner towards the bow and stern, diminishing from 8in. to 6in., and then to 4in. The latter thickness, however, is only used in places where it is almost impossible a shot could strike there is never less then 6in. of armour and nearly always 8in., with a powerful 10-inch teak backing and double iron skin. Just aft of the bowsprit and just forward of the stern two immense bulkheads, each of 6inch armour and 18in. of teak, are continued from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7ft above the spar deck. On the spear deck these ponderous protections are curved into the form of slightly semicircular shields, each pierced with four portholes for cannon and loopholed for musketry. Within the shields are to be carried four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft or as broadside guns. Except the men protected by these shields, the ship, on going into action, would not have a man upon her spar deck. When we say that the main deck is of iron half an inch thick, and the spar deck of the toughest steel half an inch thick, that she is to be fitted with cupola furnaces for heating red-hot shot and filling shells with molten iron, and that though only ship-rigged she will carry a crew of 700 men, we have said quite enough to indicate the tremendous powers of this great ship.

The King William could be launched to-morrow if necessary, but it is so much more convenient, as well as less expensive, to complete her fittings while she is on the stocks that it has been decided to defer her launch till after the spring tides of March next. Then she will be removed to the Victoria Docks, and by the autumn be ready to make her first cruise to sea, armed and equipped from stem to stern. From first to last she will cost about 400,000*l.*, but in strength and in armament she is a fleet in herself.

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 29; Credit Rs. 23; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Combay, and Agra; the rules of practice of the Court at Balcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.

By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros., Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 10d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 10¼d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10⅝d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 10⅞d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10¼d.	do.
" demand		1s. 10d.	do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris do.		1s. 9 3/4d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 9 3/4d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4 "
3	do.	1/10 11/16 "
2	do.	1/10 5/8 "
1	do.	1/10 9/16 "
On demand		1/10¼ "
On Scotland		1/10⅛ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 25th February 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £837,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. G. FARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 10 3-4d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 10 11/16d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 10 9/16d.	"
On demand		at 1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 10 7-16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 3/8d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 24th February, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 m/s' sight above		£90	1s. 11d. per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 10 7/8d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 10 13-16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 10 3/4d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 10 11/16d. "
On demand			1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland		do.	}
On Ireland		do.	}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 10 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	" "	6 per cent.
6	do. "	5 "
3	do. "	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¼d.			per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees, in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	5 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 80,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. BOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WIGNOUTT, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., AGENTS.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocashie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WATER PURE, AND SPARKLING is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET FILTER.

These admirable little instruments secure the traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

YEGUERO.
IMPERIALE COLORADO.
REGALIA DE PREMIER.

(The above are of a VERY CHOICE BRAND, *rarely obtainable* and never before offered in Bombay).

No. 2 CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

No. 3 AND No. 5 CIGARS, of the usual superior quality.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, of the same approved quality as formerly.

Recently received, and on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 3
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs. ...	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.

Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 19th January, 1868.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marther, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Very handsome and small single horse Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.

1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

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One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

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